

Sept. 28, 1901.

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[Vol. 45.] 783

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* * * The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected contributions, and copies should be kept of all articles sent by writers who are not on the regular staff of the JOURNAL.

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CURRENT TOPICS.

WE PRINT elsewhere the provisional programme of papers to be read at the Oxford meeting of the Incorporated Law Society. It will be seen that the question of professional remuneration is to be raised in two of the papers.

IT WILL be seen from the new Vacation Paper that, after the present week, the Lord Chief Justice will not attend King's Bench Judges' Chambers as Vacation Judge on Thursday, as has hitherto been the practice during the Long Vacation, but will sit at Chambers on Tuesdays only during the remainder of the vacation.

THE VACATION Cause List before the Lord Chief Justice on Wednesday last was about an average one. It consisted of thirty-one motions and a petition in a company matter. Two opposed motions were subsequently added by his lordship's permission. The business was disposed of shortly after a quarter to three. In accordance with the announcement made last week, the court sat at half-past ten.

THE TRIAL of CZOLGOZ at Buffalo for the murder of the late President McKinley has been entirely without incident, and the inevitable verdict of guilty has been returned with as little delay as could be expected. The prisoner, who has refused to assist his lawyers in any way in preparing a defence, was willing to plead "guilty." But this plea, which upon a capital charge would be accepted by the court with extreme reluctance in this country, is, it seems, legally inadmissible under such circumstances in America. The plea of "not guilty" was accordingly entered, and the functions of the lawyers for the defence were reduced, as they admitted, to seeing that the proceedings of the prosecution were regular. The only possible defence would have been one of insanity, but no actual evidence to this effect was forthcoming, and, as the judge explained to the jury, the legal presumption is in favour of sanity. The only satisfaction about the miserable business is that the police have taken suitable precautions for the safety of the prisoner, and that retribution will be dealt out to him according to law, and not at the hands of an infuriated mob.

BY VIRTUE of the Directors' Liability Act, 1890, a director is liable for any untrue statement contained in a prospectus unless it is proved (*inter alia*) that he had reasonable ground to believe that the statement was true. In the recent case of *Alman v. Oppert* (1901, 2 K. B. 576) the question was considered whether a defendant director who was raising the defence of reasonable belief could be required to give particulars of the grounds of his belief. DAY, J., held that he could not, and in the Court of Appeal it was urged in opposition to the appeal that it is very

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difficult for a man to state exactly his reasons for his belief of anything. Reliance was placed on the remark of Lord HALSBURY in *Derry v. Peek* (14 App. Cas., p. 344): "I do not believe that anyone can so far analyze his mental impressions as to be able to say what particular fact in a prospectus induced him to subscribe"; and it was said that there was similar difficulty in a director stating the exact grounds of his belief in any particular statement in the prospectus. The Court of Appeal, however, declined to allow that this difficulty was any ground for refusing the particulars which the plaintiff asked for. The statute has enabled directors to set up the defence in question, and, before coming into court they must necessarily prepare themselves to explain how far their belief was founded on reasonable grounds. It does not seem, therefore, to be imposing an undue burden to require them to state in general terms the grounds of belief before the trial, so that the plaintiffs may know what is really the case which they have to meet. "There is, of course," said COLLINS, L.J., "underlying the giving of particulars the cardinal principle that no one can be compelled to do that which is impossible, and if a defendant is unable to analyze the grounds of his belief he must say so." This qualification does not seem, however, to contain much consolation for directors who are unaccustomed to analyze their inner consciousness. When they are before the court, if they cannot say what the grounds of their belief are, it will be somewhat difficult to prove that the grounds were reasonable.

A VERY nice point as to penalties for infringement of copyright was decided in the recent case of *Hildesheimer v. Faulkner* (49 W. R. 708). By section 6 of the Fine Arts Copyright Act, 1862 (25 & 26 Vict. c. 68) it is provided that if any person not being the proprietor for the time being of copyright in any painting, shall, without the consent of such proprietor, copy or multiply for sale, or, knowing that such copy has been made, unlawfully sell any copy of the work, such person for every such offence shall forfeit a sum not exceeding £10. In the above case an injunction had been obtained against the defendants in respect of certain pictures to the copyright of which the plaintiff was entitled, and an inquiry had been directed as to the number of copies which had been put into circulation by the defendants. The number was found to be 1,012,600. Upon this finding KEKEWICH, J., held that he was bound to treat the publishing of each copy as a separate offence, and also that the lowest penalty he could inflict for each offence was one farthing. This worked out at £1,054 15s. 10d., although the learned judge considered that, if he was at liberty to assess the penalty at one aggregate sum, £200 would be sufficient. His decision was in accordance with the judgment of the majority of the Irish Court of Appeal in *Green v. Irish Independent Co. (Limited)* (1899, 1 Ir. 386), where HOLMES, L.J., said (p. 404), "I am of opinion that the true construction is that a penalty is recoverable for every copy produced. . . . Therefore, I feel bound to award at least a nominal penalty for every copy; and I know no better way of doing so than to make it a farthing for each. It seems to me that unless the penalty is measured by some coin in our national system of coinage, the provision of the Legislature is disregarded." FITZGIBBON, L.J., however, dissented from this opinion, and held that the offences were not separate, while, if they were, it was not necessary to give a separate penalty for each. In the present case the Court of Appeal held that the offences were separate, but they concurred with FITZGIBBON, L.J., in repudiating the notion that a penalty measured by a separate coin must be given for each offence. ROMEY, L.J., in agreeing with RIGBY and COLLINS, L.J.J., said that, so long as the judgment was in proper form, he could see no reason why it should not be for one aggregate sum, even though that sum, if divided by the number of offences, would give for each offence something which was not recognized as a coin of the realm. The penalty was accordingly fixed at the sum of £200, which KEKEWICH, J., had mentioned as reasonable.

IN THE absence of express agreement as to payment of interest, claims to interest are usually made under section 28 of the Civil Procedure Act, 1883 (3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 42). The section provides

that interest may be given on all debts or sums certain, if payable by virtue of some written instrument at a certain time, from such time, and, if payable otherwise, then from the time when a demand of payment shall have been made in writing, such demand to give notice to the debtor that interest will be claimed. Hence a promissory note for a fixed sum at a fixed date carries interest under the statute, but a tradesmen's debt does not carry interest until a demand for payment has been made complying with the terms of the statute; and a notice on the bill that interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be charged after the expiration of one year is not a sufficient demand for this purpose: *Re Lloyd Edwards* (35 SOLICITORS' JOURNAL 697). But though a creditor has neither brought himself within the statute, nor has obtained an express agreement for payment of interest, it is still possible that such an agreement on the part of his debtor may be implied from the circumstances. In a case where charges of interest have been made in accounts rendered, and the debtor, without objecting to the charge, has made payments in respect of the sum claimed generally, it would seem that such an agreement might well be implied; but hitherto the judgment of KEKEWICH, J., in *Re Lloyd Edwards* (*supra*) has been opposed to this view, and in the recent case of *Re Marquis of Anglesey* (49 W. R. 708) COZENS-HARDY, J., upon that authority, rejected the claim to interest. The claim was made in the course of an administration action by a firm of tailors. £2,162 was claimed for goods supplied to the testator, and £1,155 for interest on overdue accounts. It appeared that for a period of ten years the claimants had delivered to the testator a yearly account in which they had charged him with interest on sums which had been due for three years or more. He had never objected to the payment of interest, and he had from time to time made payments on account generally. The Court of Appeal, however, held that under these circumstances an agreement to pay interest ought to be implied. "It seems to me," said COLLINS, L.J., "that the reasonable inference is that the deceased dealt with these people on the footing that he was to pay interest after three years." The decision should be useful to tradesmen who do not take the precaution of making the statutory demand.

THE CASE of *Pickford v. Corsi* (*ante*, p. 540), decided recently by a Divisional Court of the King's Bench Division, is one of considerable importance to pawnbrokers. The respondent had stolen two rings and pawned them with the appellant, a pawnbroker, for £6. The respondent was prosecuted and convicted of the larceny, but the appellant refused to give up the pledge. The owner accordingly took proceedings against the appellant under section 27 of the Metropolitan Police Courts Act, 1839, and the pawnbroker was ordered to give up the rings on payment to him of the sum of £3. The appellant then took proceedings against the respondent under section 33 of the Pawnbrokers Act, 1872, for knowingly and designedly pawning the property of another person without the authority of the owner thereof. The magistrate, however, refused to convict, as he considered that the defendant had already been convicted and punished for what was practically the same offence. He was of opinion that the previous conviction, upon the same facts and in respect of the same property, was a bar to the further proceedings. On a case stated the High Court overruled the magistrate, holding that the Act was passed for the protection of pawnbrokers as well as of the owners of goods, and it would be strange if the pawnbroker was to lose his remedy because the defendant had been punished for a crime against another person. Express words would be required in the statute to take away this remedy. This is undoubtedly a sound decision and a valuable one to pawnbrokers. Under section 33 the court has power to impose a fine of £5 on the person illegally pawning goods, and also to order him to pay a sum not exceeding the value of the pledge. This sum is to be applied, by order of the court, towards making satisfaction to "the party injured." Under such circumstances it has been decided that the pawnbroker is the party injured, and that he is entitled to be recouped the loss he has suffered through innocently taking in pledge property which the pawnee had no right to pawn. This was the effect of the judgment of a Divisional Court in the case of *Fawcett v.*

Bierman (*Times*, 18th December, 1897), and the High Court held that a court of summary jurisdiction ought, in similar circumstances to those of the recent case, to impose upon the defendant a forfeiture sufficient to make good to the pawnbroker the sum he lent. The offence of illegal pawning is therefore an offence against the pawnbroker, and he is given a particular remedy. The larceny is quite a different offence, and has nothing directly to do with the pawnbroker. The larceny was in fact completed before the offence against the pawnbroker was committed at all; and the larceny was neither aggravated, nor mitigated, nor in any way affected, by the subsequent pawning. The pawning was, no doubt, evidence of *animus furandi*, but that might be proved equally by evidence of the selling of the rings, the melting of them, the mere concealment of them, or in a hundred ways. In fact, the more the case is examined, the more clear it becomes that the offences are quite distinct, and that the magistrate was wrong. If his decision had been upheld, it would have been a gross hardship upon pawnbrokers.

ONE OF the revising barristers for London animadverted the other day on the handwriting of certain signatures, and remarked that he was old-fashioned enough to prefer and admire good writing. We think that most members of the profession will sympathize with the remark. There seems to us to be increasing carelessness in this matter. There are few things more exasperating than a signature which is illegible, yet some signatures seem to be devised for the purpose of concealing the name of the writer. When the body of the letter is typewritten or written by a clerk, there are no means of comparing the formation of letters so as to decipher the signature, and in any case it is most unjustifiable to occupy the time of the recipient in attempting to do so. In the case of attestations to deeds or wills an illegible signature may be a matter of great importance. There is a story told of the late Sir GEORGE OSBORNE MORGAN, Q.C., that, being prevented from attending a meeting, he sent a resolution which he desired to be adopted. The meeting wished to comply with his request, but owing to the illegibility of his handwriting, could only guess at his meaning, and actually passed a resolution to the exactly contrary effect of that intended to be suggested by the writer. Sir GEORGE, as we can testify from his many contributions to the columns of this journal, wrote a very bad hand, but his signature was legible; and we should like to appeal to solicitors whose calligraphy is obscure to imitate his example, and take some pains to make, at all events, their signatures easily legible.

THE PERIOD DURING WHICH ACCOUNTS MAY BE DIRECTED.

II.

THE authorities cited last week shew that at law an account of the rents and profits of real estate will be directed only for a period of six years before the commencement of the action, and in proceedings in equity the same limit is in general imposed in analogy to the rule at law. The account may, however, in the case of a *bond fide* adverse possession, be restricted to the period which has elapsed since the commencement of the proceedings; or, on the other hand, it may be carried back without specific limit of time until the date when the possession of the accounting party commenced. This latter course will be adopted where the land has been held by a trustee upon an express trust, except so far as he can protect himself by section 8 of the Trustee Act, 1888; and also where entry has been on the land of an infant. The account will be carried through the whole period of infancy, inasmuch as during such period the possessor is treated as bailiff for the infant: *Thomas v. Thomas* (2 K. & J. 79). But this assumes that proceedings for an account are commenced within six years of the infant attaining his majority. After this period his right to any account of rents received during the infancy is barred: *Lockey v. Lockey* (Prec. Chan. 518), referred to in *Knox v. Gye* (L. R. 5 H. L., p. 674).

In general the six years' limit applies also to commercial accounts, but for a period of over two centuries the matter was

complicated by the exception contained in the Limitation Act, 1623, in favour of merchants' accounts, an exception which was not repealed till the Mercantile Law Amendment Act, 1856. The former statute provided that "all actions of account, and upon the case, other than such accounts as concern the trade of merchandize between merchant and merchant, their factors or servants," should be brought within six years after the cause of action. In addition to the exception of merchants' accounts, the efficacy of this limitation was a good deal marred by the facility with which recent items in an account were held to imply an acknowledgment of the whole account being open and a promise to pay the balance when ascertained. "Every new item and credit," said Lord KENYON, C.J., in *Catling v. Skoulding* (6 T. R., p. 193), "in an account given by one party to the other is an admission of there being some unsettled account between them, the amount of which is to be afterwards ascertained; and any act which the jury may consider as an acknowledgment of its being an open account is sufficient to take the case out of the statute." The practical effect of this doctrine was that all accounts containing items within the six years, whether merchants' accounts or not, were taken out of the statute, and the exception in favour of merchants' accounts was only required in cases where there had been no item within six years. That the exception operated in such cases was decided by the House of Lords in *Robinson v. Alexander* (2 Cl. & F. 717, 6 Eng. Rep. 1325), provided the account, although there had been no entry for so long, was still open between the parties. Where the account had been settled the exception did not apply, and the lapse of six years from the settlement prevented any proceedings upon it: *Farrington v. Lee* (1 Mod. 268). Moreover, it was decided that the exception only applied to an action of account properly so called, and not to an action of *assumpsit* for the several items of which the account was composed or for the general balance (*Inglis v. Haigh*, 8 M. & W. 769); and it did not apply to cross-accounts between two tradesmen for goods sold by each to the other, without any agreement that the prices should be treated as items in a mutual account: *Cottam v. Partridge* (4 Man. & Gr. 271).

The first alteration in the law laid down by the above cases and by others which will be found collected in the notes to *Webber v. Twiss* (2 Wms. Saund., 6th ed., p. 127), was made by the Statute of Frauds Amendment Act, 1828 (9 Geo. 4, c. 14), better known as Lord TENTERDEN's Act, which required an acknowledgment, in order to be effectual to take a case out of the statute of James, to be in writing, with a saving, however, in favour of the effect of payment of principal or interest. The circumstances under which payment will be treated as an acknowledgment of an unsettled account so as to keep it open in spite of the statute were considered by STIRLING, J., in *Friend v. Young* (46 W. R. 139; 1897, 2 Ch. 421), and for the payment to have this effect it must be made expressly with reference to a statement of account which includes items that would otherwise be barred. But since Lord TENTERDEN's Act the mere occurrence in the account of a later entry does not operate as an acknowledgment of the earlier items so as to keep the whole account open, and this was decided by *Cottam v. Partridge* (*supra*). There seems, however, still to have prevailed a notion that such later entries might operate to revive the right to an account, and section 9 of the Mercantile Law Amendment Act, 1856 (19 & 20 Vict. c. 97), expressly enacted that "no claim in respect of a matter which arose more than six years before the commencement" of an action or suit for an account should "be enforceable by action or suit by reason only of some other matter of claim comprised in the same account having arisen within six years next before the commencement of such action or suit." With reference to this enactment Lord WESTBURY said in *Knox v. Gye* (L. R. 5 H. L., p. 673): "The statute was directed, as we all know, against the erroneous notion that an account which had been barred by the lapse of six years after the last entry in the account might be considered as opened and revived by the receipt of a subsequent sum of money more than six years after the date of the last entry. It removes that notion provided the receipt after the six years is the receipt of an item comprised in the original account. The word 'comprised' I construe as equivalent to 'that would have been comprehended in'; that is, that would have been an item in the account demanded." But this passage

seems to overlook the fact that the enactment is not restricted to the case where the subsequent entry is more than six years later in date than the last of the earlier entries. In such a case the right to an account is gone, and the subsequent entry does not revive it. But where this interval of six years has not elapsed, it is submitted that section 9 of the Mercantile Law Amendment Act, 1856, is still operative, and though the right to some account may not be barred, yet the section prevents any claim under the items more than six years old from being enforced by means of the account.

The same section abolished also the exception in favour of merchants' accounts, enacting that "all actions of account or for not accounting, and suits for such accounts as concern the trade of merchandize between merchant and merchant, their factors or servants, shall be commenced and sued within six years after the cause of such actions or suits." Thus all accounts are now placed, for the purpose of the Statute of Limitations, upon the same footing, and, save in cases of trust or of concealed fraud, the right to an account is absolutely barred if no proceedings are commenced within six years of the closing of the account. The most usual case where an account is required is that of a partnership, and with respect to this it has been held that while the partnership relation prevents the statute from running so long as the partnership is in existence, yet, upon the termination of the relation, a partner who continues in the business is not a trustee for the partner who goes out or his representatives, and the right to an account is barred at the end of six years from the termination of the partnership: *Knox v. Gye* (L. R. 5 H. L. 656). Provided, however, the action is commenced within six years, then the account will be extended back without limit to the last settlement of accounts, or if there has been no settlement, to the commencement of the partnership. And this carrying back of the account will not be interrupted by the fact that the partnership has been reconstituted, provided the keeping of the accounts of the business has been practically continuous: *Betjemann v. Betjemann* (44 W. R. 182; 1895, 2 Ch. 474). The authority just cited shews also that, in a case of concealed fraud, where the party defrauded is justified in placing confidence in the party defrauding, time runs from the date when the fraud is actually discovered, not, as in the case of land, from the time when it might with reasonable diligence have been discovered.

There remains the question how far the account can be carried back where there is no fiduciary relation between the parties—the relation between a merchant and his factor is not fiduciary for this purpose (*Friend v. Young, supra*)—and no fraud, and upon this it is noticeable that the statutes, while they impose a clear limitation on the right to bring an action for an account, do not specify the limits within which the account, when once ordered, is to be taken. As we have already seen, it is provided by section 9 of the Mercantile Law Amendment Act, 1856, that statute-barred items in an account are not to be recovered by reason of the same account also comprising a recent item, but it is pointed out in *Darby and Bosanquet* (Statutes of Limitations, 2nd ed., p. 5) that this cannot be intended to prohibit all reference to the account beyond six years. In an action brought on the 1st of January, 1901, a plaintiff is not entitled to recover the balance of an account due before the 1st of January, 1895; neither, on the other hand, is he entitled to recover more than is really due to him in 1901. Suppose the balance due to him on the earlier date was £300, and that on the 2nd of January, 1895, the defendant was credited in the account with £200; this sum would go in reduction of the £300 and would not stand intact to the credit of the defendant for the purpose of the balance now due. In other words, the statute only prevents the recovery of so much of a balance due six years ago as has not been already liquidated, but reference must be made to the earlier account in order to shew how items in the recent account have been appropriated. It is submitted that this consideration makes it impossible to place any specific limit upon the taking of a mercantile account, though of course the account will not, in the absence of special circumstances, be carried back beyond the last settlement of accounts; and the final balance must be so arrived at that it shall not include any balance due more than six years before the commencement of the action.

FOREST LAW.

THE law of the forest has little relation to modern law, but nevertheless the selection from the old records on the subject which has been made at the instance of the Selden Society* forms a volume of special interest. MANWOOD's Treatise on the Forest Laws was first published in 1598, but by that time the administration of these laws had long fallen into decay, and, as Mr. TURNER points out, MANWOOD's work was founded on documents, not on actual practice, and he fell into errors which with more careful reading of the same documentary sources it is now possible to correct. Mr. TURNER defines a forest in mediæval England as "a definite tract of land within which a particular body of law was enforced, having for its object the preservation of certain animals *feræ naturæ*." Most of the forests were the property of the Crown, though they were sometimes granted to subjects. The forest of Pickering, for instance, in Yorkshire, and all the forests in Lancaster were in the fourteenth century held by the Earls of LANCASTER, who enforced the forest laws in them just as the king did in his own forests. But the Crown proprietorship of a forest did not prevent the private owning of lands in the forest, subject of course to restrictions as to hunting and cutting trees. The history of the English forests Mr. TURNER divides into three periods—the first extending from the earliest times to 1217, the year of the granting of the Charter of the Forest; the second from 1217 to 1301, when large tracts were disafforested by EDWARD I.; and the third from 1301 to the present time. The second of these periods is marked at once by the active administration of the forest laws and also by richness in records, and it has been chosen as the subject of the present volume.

Chief among the beasts of the forest, which it was the object of the forest laws to protect, or, rather, to reserve for the king's hunting, was the deer, including under this name the red deer, the fallow deer, and the roe. The roe is excluded by MANWOOD, but Mr. TURNER points out that this exclusion is not correct for the thirteenth century. At that time the roe was the subject of the forest laws in all parts of England, but in 13 Edw. 3 it was decided by the Court of King's Bench that the roe was not a beast of the forest but of the warren, on the ground that it drove away the other deer. The case arose upon a claim by one HENRY DE PERCY to have the right as against the Earl of LANCASTER of hunting roes in the forest of Pickering. The right, it seems, could not have been supported had the roe been entitled to the full position of a beast of the forest, but as the court declined to allow it this honour HENRY DE PERCY's claim was not on the face of it bad. MANWOOD in his list of beasts of the forest includes also the hare, the wild boar, and the wolf. The wild boar, we are told, was already scarce in the thirteenth century, but such entries in the eyre rolls as mention it shew that it was classed on the same footing as the red deer, the fallow deer, and the roe. This meant that if it was found dead an inquisition was held upon it by the four neighbouring townships; and if a trespasser was convicted of killing it, he was adjudged to prison at the forest eyre, from which he was released on payment of a sum of money by way of ransom. In the warren of Somerton, in Somersetshire, the records shew that hares were actually the subject of such inquisition, but they are not mentioned in the forest rolls elsewhere, and the probability is against their having been classed as beasts of the forest. Incidentally, however, they profited by the assize of Woodstock, attributed to the year 1184, which forbade the bringing of greyhounds into the forest. With regard to the wolf, Mr. TURNER says that MANWOOD's inclusion of this animal in the class of beasts of the forest was entirely unwarranted. The records contain various references to him, but their tenour is quite opposed to the notion that he was entitled to protection. They point to extermination rather than protection, and in fact he was treated as a noxious beast.

The administration of the forest laws was intrusted to various grades of officials of whom the highest were the two justices, appointed one for the forests to the north, the other for those south of the Trent. Their duties, however, were ministerial rather than judicial. They decided on the bail to be given by prisoners in custody for offences in the royal forests, and they supervised the whole forest administration. Under them were the wardens, each of whom usually had the charge of a single forest, though sometimes a group of forests lying apart from one another were placed under one warden. The office was in some cases hereditary; in others the appointment was made by letters patent, the office being then held during the king's pleasure. Each forest also had its verderers, who were elected in the county court, and were responsible to the king, and not to the wardens. Their chief work consisted in attending the forest courts, and they seem to have had neither salary nor perquisites. As a rule they were either knights or persons possessed of considerable landed property. All the ordinary work of

*Selden Society. Select Pleas of the Forest. Edited for the Selden Society by G. J. TURNER, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Bernard Quaritch.

the forests, such as watching for and arresting trespassers, was performed by foresters—the modern gamekeepers. These officials were appointed by the wardens, who frequently took money for the office, and the foresters had to recoup themselves and make a profit by various acts of extortion on the inhabitants of the forest which they claimed as customary rights. It is not surprising, therefore, that complaints were made when the foresters grew too numerous, and at the Rutland forest eyre of 1269, when various irregularities were proved against PETER DE NEVILLE, the warden, including the excessive number of his foresters, the justices directed that there should in future be no more than five walking foresters, one riding forester, and a page.

The forest laws were enforced by means of special courts, the lowest in the scale being the attachment courts, which, as a rule, were held every six weeks. Their jurisdiction was small. They could not inquire judicially into cases relating to venison, and trespasses to the woods were only cognizable when the damage was slight. Their proceedings are shewn by the numerous rolls of attachment courts which still exist at the Record Office. More serious offences were dealt with first at inquisitions, where inquiry was made by the four townships adjacent to the place where the offence had been committed, and then by the forest justices in eyre. Originally these inquisitions appear to have been held specially for each offence, but under EDWARD I. their place was taken by general inquisitions to which the foresters, verderers, and other persons were summoned, and which came to be known as swanimotes. The chief court was the forest eyre, which was constituted by the king by letters patent appointing justices to hear and determine pleas of the forest for a particular county or group of counties. Detailed records exist of the forest eyre for the year 1355, which was held by WILLIAM LE BRETON and three other justices, but for this and much other interesting matter we must refer the reader to Mr. TURNER's introduction and to the selection of pleas on which it is founded. A separate head of the introduction is devoted to the inferior districts known as the chase, the park, and the warren, where the forest laws were only partially in force. If the volume has nothing to say of ROBIN HOOD and FRIAR TUCK it at least gives an idea of the incidents of forest life at the time when we imagine them to have lived.

REVIEWS.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Principles of the Criminal Law: A Concise Exposition of the Nature of Crime, the Various Offences Punishable by the English Law, the Law of Criminal Procedure, and Law of Summary Convictions. With Table of Offences, their Punishments and Statutes, Tables of Cases, Statutes, &c. By SEYMOUR F. HARRIS, B.C.L., M.A. (Oxon). Ninth Edition. By CHARLES L. ATTENBOROUGH, Barrister-at-Law. Stevens & Haynes.

Principles and Practice of the Law of Libel and Slander, with Suggestions on the Conduct of a Civil Action, Forms and Precedents, and all Statutes bearing on the subject. By HUGH FRASER, M.A., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law. Third Edition. Butterworth & Co.

** The work on Practical Conveyancing by Mr. Strachan, noticed last week, is published by Stevens & Sons (Limited), and not by Shaw & Sons, as stated.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REFRESHMENT ROOM AT THE LAW INSTITUTION.

[To the Editor of the *Solicitors' Journal*.]

Sir,—For the benefit of those who have not been to the new tea room at the Law Society's premises, I should like to say that, having to go to the neighbourhood from the West End, I greatly appreciated the use of a large and cool room, so very different to the accommodation obtainable outside. One can scarcely expect it to be used very much in the Vacation, but I think it has only to be known to be appreciated.

G. W.

The revising barrister for the Shoreditch district had, on Wednesday, to deal with a number of claims which were signed by the wives of the claimants, who also witnessed the signatures they had made on behalf of their husbands. The revising barrister said that the form of claim and the manner in which it should be signed and witnessed was specially prescribed by statute, and a claim of a voter to be on the register was a serious matter. Some people appeared to think that a claim was merely a matter of form. The canvasser in this case was a young man, and evidently inexperienced, but his offence was none the less serious. He should do more on this occasion than reprimand him; but if such an offence was again committed he should place the matter in the hands of Public Prosecutor.

CASES OF THE WEEK.

Before the Vacation Judge.

McMULLON v. NORTH KALGURI CO. (LIM.). 25th Sept.

COMPANY—PROSPECTUS—CIRCULAR OFFERING SHARES FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO PUBLIC—COMMENCEMENT OF BUSINESS BY COMPANY—INJUNCTION—COMPANIES ACT, 1900, ss. 6, 30.

This was a motion upon behalf of the plaintiff, Mr. Thomas McMullan, of High-road, Lee, S.E., for an order that the defendant company might be restrained until the trial of the action or further order from commencing any business or exercising any borrowing powers. It appeared that Brookman Bros. Boulder Gold Mining Co. (Limited) and the North Kalguri Gold Mines (Limited) (hereinafter called "the old companies") went into liquidation for the purpose of amalgamation and reconstruction. On the 12th of August, 1901, Mr. Wells, as liquidator of Brookman Bros. Boulder Gold Mining Co. (Limited), sent out a circular to the shareholders of that company informing them of the scheme of reconstruction, and on the 26th of August he followed that circular by another circular, informing the shareholders in the Brookman Bros. Co. that they were entitled to the allotment of shares in the defendant company under the terms of the reconstruction agreement. On the 19th of August Mr. Kerr, the liquidator of the North Kalguri Gold Mines (Limited), sent a circular explaining the scheme of reconstruction to the shareholders of the North Kalguri Gold Mines (Limited), and followed that circular up in the same way on the same date as that of the Brookman Bros. Co.'s circular with a circular of substantially the same import. The circulars of the 26th of August contained clauses to the following effect: "Under the agreement you are entitled to the allotment of the number of shares of 10s. each in the North Kalguri Co. (Limited) set out in the accompanying application form 'A.' These shares are credited as with 7s. 6d. paid thereon, the balance of liability of 2s. 6d. per share being payable as to 6d. per share upon application, 6d. upon allotment, and the remainder in calls not exceeding 6d. per share as and when required . . . Unless your application is received by the 9th of September, 1901, your right to obtain an allotment will be forfeited . . . In case any shareholders do not apply for their *pro rata* proportion of shares in the new company, the agreement above referred to provides that the liquidator may invite tenders therefor . . . As this circular may be held to constitute a prospectus within the definition of the Companies Act, 1900, sundry particulars are appended in order to comply with the provisions of that Act. To comply with the provisions of the said Act, the minimum subscription has been fixed at 50,000 shares, but it must not be presumed that the board will be bound to allot if only that number of shares are subscribed." The directors of the defendant company on the 22nd of August, 1901, instructed the solicitors to the defendant company to file with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies the two circulars dated the 26th of August, to comply, as they thought, with the provisions of section 4 of the Companies Act, 1900, relative to public issues, and the two circulars were accordingly filed, and a report of the filing was made to the company. The registrar refused to issue a certificate pursuant to section 6, sub-section 2, of the Companies Act, 1900, that the company was entitled to commence business, the grounds of his refusal being contained in a letter sent by him to the solicitors of the defendant company, of which the material part was as follows: "North Kalguri Co. (Limited).—With reference to the prospectus of this company, dated the 26th of August instant, and lodged here by you for registration this day, I should point out that, if, as I am given to understand, the 50,000 shares as mentioned in paragraph (d) of the prospectus as the minimum subscription upon which the directors may proceed to allotment, are to be issued otherwise than for an exclusively cash consideration, it would be out of the power of the company to make the declaration required by law to justify me in issuing the certificate to commence business pursuant to section 6 (2) of the Companies Act, 1900, seeing that sub-section 1 (a) of the same section would not have been complied with." The present motion was then made, it being a friendly proceeding with the object of determining the question whether the company could commence business. In support of the motion it was submitted that the injunction ought to be granted. Each of the circulars of the 26th of August was a "prospectus" within the meaning of section 30 of the Companies Act, 1900, and as the 50,000 shares referred to in the prospectus had not been subscribed in actual cash as required by section 6, sub-section 1 (a), of the Act, the declaration required to be made by a director or the secretary under section 6, sub-section (a), could not be made. The company was therefore not entitled to commence business: *Burrows v. Matabele Gold Reefs and Estates Co.* (49 W. R. 428, 500; 1901, 2 Ch. 23). Each circular was a prospectus offering an allotment of shares on payment of 2s. 6d. a share. For the defendant company it was contended that the circulars were not offers of shares for public subscription within the meaning of section 30 of the Act, but offers to a select class of persons—viz., the members of the reconstructing companies. There was no offer for subscription. The circulars merely informed a certain class of individuals that certain rights to which they were respectively entitled were available for exercise. There was no issue of shares on behalf of the company under section 9 of the Act. By section 6 of the Companies Act, 1900: "(1) A company shall not commence any business or exercise any borrowing powers unless (a) shares held subject to the payment of the whole amount thereof in cash have been allotted to an amount not less in the whole than the minimum subscription; and . . . (e) there has been filed with the registrar a statutory declaration by the secretary or one of the directors, in the prescribed form, that the aforesaid conditions have been complied with. (2) The registrar shall, on the filing of this statutory declaration, certify that

the company is entitled to commence business, and that certificate shall be conclusive evidence that the company is so entitled." By section 30: "In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, . . . the expression 'prospectus' means any prospectus, notice, circular, advertisement, or other invitation offering to the public for subscription or purchase any shares or debentures of a company."

Lord ALVERSTONE, C.J., in giving judgment, said that he expressed an opinion with great diffidence, as the point was a difficult one, and it was not possible upon the present occasion to devote the necessary time to hearing and fully considering able and interesting arguments that might have been addressed to him. Upon the facts before him he was not prepared to restrain the company from commencing business. He was not satisfied that there had been within the meaning of section 30 of the Act of 1900 an invitation offering to the public shares for subscription.—COUNSEL, Harold Simmons; Arthur Sims. SOLICITORS, H. E. Garle; H. G. Campion & Co.

[Reported by J. E. ALDOUS, Barrister-at-Law.]

NEW ORDERS, &c. HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

LONG VACATION, 1901.

Notice.

During the vacation until further notice, all applications "which may require to be immediately or promptly heard," are to be made to the judge who for the time being shall act as Vacation Judge.

COURT BUSINESS.—The Lord Chief Justice of England, one of the Vacation Judges, will, until further notice, sit in King's Bench Court I., Royal Courts of Justice, at 10.30 a.m. on Wednesday in every week, for the purpose of hearing such applications of the above nature as, according to the practice in the Chancery Division, are usually heard in court.

No case will be placed in the judge's paper unless leave has been previously obtained, or a Certificate of Counsel that the case requires to be heard immediately or promptly heard, and stating concisely the reasons, is left with the papers.

The necessary papers, relating to every application made to the Vacation Judges (see notice below as to Judges' Papers), are to be left with the Cause Clerk in attendance, Chancery Registrars' Office, Room 136, Royal Courts of Justice, before one o'clock on the Monday previous to the day on which the application is intended to be made. When the Cause Clerk is not in attendance, they may be left at Room 136, under cover, addressed to him, and marked outside Chancery Vacation Papers, or they may be sent by post, but in either case so as to be received by the time aforesaid.

URGENT MATTERS WHEN JUDGE NOT PRESENT IN COURT OR CHAMBERS.—Application may be made in any case of urgency, to the judge, personally, or by post or rail, prepaid, accompanied by the brief of counsel, office copies of the affidavits in support of the application, and also by a minute, on a separate sheet of paper, signed by counsel, of the order he may consider the applicant entitled to, and also an envelope, sufficiently stamped, capable of receiving the papers, addressed as follows:—"Chancery Official Letter: To the Registrar in Vacation, Chancery Registrars' Office, Royal Courts of Justice, London, W.C."

On applications for injunctions, in addition to the above, a copy of the writ, and a certificate of writ issued, must also be sent.

The papers sent to the judge will be returned to the registrar.

The address of the judge for the time being acting as Vacation Judge can be obtained on application at Room 136, Royal Courts of Justice.

CHANCERY CHAMBER BUSINESS.—The chambers of Justices Byrne and Buckley will be open for vacation business on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in every week, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

KING'S BENCH CHAMBER BUSINESS.—The Lord Chief Justice will, until further notice, sit for the disposal of King's Bench Business in Judges' Chambers on Tuesday in every week.

PROBATE AND DIVORCE.—Summons will be heard by the registrar, at the Principal Probate Registry, Somerset House, every day during the vacation at 11.30. Motions will be heard by the registrar on Wednesday, the 25th September and 9th October, at 12.30. In matters that cannot be dealt with by a registrar, application may be made to the Vacation Judge by motion or summons.

Decrees nisi will be made absolute by the Vacation Judge on Wednesday, the 2nd of October.

A summons (whether before judge or registrar) must be entered at the Registry, and case and papers for motion (whether before judge or registrar), and papers for making decrees absolute must be filed at the Registry before 2 o'clock on the preceding Friday.

JUDGE'S PAPERS FOR USE IN COURT.—Chancery Division.—The following Papers for the Vacation Judge are required to be left with the Cause Clerk in attendance at the Chancery Registrars' Office, Room 136, Royal Courts of Justice, on or before 1 o'clock on the Monday previous to the day on which the application to the judge is intended to be made:

1.—Counsel's certificate of urgency, or note of special leave granted by the judge.

2.—Two copies of writ and two copies of pleadings (if any), and any other documents shewing the nature of the application.

3.—Two copies of notice of motion.

4.—Office copy affidavits in support, and also affidavits in answer (if any).

N.B.—Solicitors are requested when the application has been disposed of, to apply at once to the Judge's Clerk in Court for the return of their papers.

NOTICE TO SOLICITORS.

The Chancery Registrars' Office will be open daily.

LAW SOCIETIES.

THE INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.

The Council have settled the following course of procedure to be adopted at the twenty-eighth annual provincial meeting, to be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 8th and 9th October, 1901, in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford. The Rt. Hon. Sir Hy. Fowler, M.P., G.C.S.I., president.

Tuesday, the 8th of October, 1901, at 11 a.m., in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford. The proceedings will commence with the President's address. After which the following papers will be read: "Codification of English Law," Wm. Simpson, Leicester; "Land Transfer," J. S. Rubinstein, London; "Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1897 and 1900," A. Muir Wilson, Sheffield; "Larceny Act, 1901, as Affecting Solicitors," T. H. Gore, Bristol; "Fire Insurance as Between Vendor and Purchaser on a Contract for Sale of House Property," R. Poole, London.

Wednesday, the 9th of October, 1901, 11 a.m., in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford: "The Profession and the Society, the Society and the Council," J. S. Beale, London; "Council Elections," W. P. Phillimore, London; "A Plea for a General School of Law," Herbert Bentwich, London; "Legal Remuneration," G. R. Dodd, London; "A Plea for New Scales of Costs in Actions," Fredk. Armitage, London.

The president may make any alterations in the order of the papers that he may think convenient.

THE TREATMENT OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

The report of the Commissioners of Prisons and the Directors of Convict Prisons in England and Wales for the year ended the 31st of March, 1901, which has just been issued, contains some interesting remarks on this subject. The commissioners say: "The system, which has been described in former reports under which juvenile offenders under sixteen years of age are made subject to special treatment, and, if the sentence exceeds one month, collected in special prisons, continues to work well. The total number of those treated last year was 1,386. In addition to these there were 662 who, though above the legal limit of sixteen years, were, by reason of their character, constitution, and antecedents, considered by the authorities proper subjects for treatment with the juvenile section rather than with the adult prisoners. All, with the exception of 516, were sentenced for less than one month, and in this connection there is much force in what is stated by the Governor of Durham Prison: 'The more I see of the imprisonment of young boys for short periods, the more convinced I am of its evil results. If a boy of tender years is deserving of imprisonment, he may be adequately impressed after undergoing a term of two or three months, but I am quite certain that a period of a few days is the most injurious form of punishment that can be resorted to.' I have no hesitation in saying that after the first experience bad boys come to like it rather than otherwise, and prison has no terrors for them. This is not at all to be wondered at when the comforts of a prison cell, with its peace and quietness, is contrasted with the reeking abominations of the room they share with several other persons in their home, where also they are frequently subjected to ill-usage. I am decidedly of opinion some very much better plan could be devised for disposing of such cases." It is noteworthy that, of the total number committed 1,033 went to prison in default of paying a fine, and nearly 1,500 had not been previously convicted. These figures would seem to corroborate the opinion expressed by the Chaplain of Bristol Prison, who, while deplored the presence of juveniles in prison, states that, "In most cases their crimes are the result of mere childish mischief, and it seems probable that many criminals are in this way manufactured by the law." The majority of these juveniles (over 1,400 of them) are described as fairly educated—a much larger proportion than in previous years." The report further refers to the juvenile-adult class of offenders—that is, prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21, and it appears that it has been decided to use a portion of the convict prison at Borstal for the detention of this class, and to collect from the London prisons young prisoners between these ages whose sentences are of sufficient length to give the reforming agencies, which it is proposed to apply, reasonable time for operation. "The element of time is, above all things, necessary, if any good and lasting impression is to be made upon a class of criminals who, though young in years, are probably hardened in vice—the result, perhaps, in many cases, not so much of their own natural perversity, as of the evil milieu in which they have lived, and the evil example to which they have been subject from their infancy. It may be said to be established by experience that the professional criminal of later years, known in France as a *cheval de retour*, who reverts again and again, with a cynical indifference, to the prison from which he has only just been discharged, is only a later development of the juvenile offender whom a succession of short sentences in his youth have made familiar with prison life, of which the mystery and the fear must always constitute the principal deterrent. An example of this is furnished by some statistics that we have recently obtained with regard to 50 professional criminals who have lately been discharged from convict prisons. Of these fifty 11 were under 15 years of age on first conviction, and 23 others were under 21. No less than 34, therefore, out of this lot of 50 professional criminals began their criminal career at an age when, according to our belief (which is so far justified by the experience that has been gained at Bedford) the application of a special form of treatment, such as we are about to set up at Borstal, might have saved them from joining the ranks of the professional criminal. The fundamental principles of the new treatment will be (1) strict classification, (2) firm and exact discipline, (3) hard work, (4) organised supervision on discharge. In order to secure this

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last, on which the success of the system must depend, or, failing that, a knowledge of the results of the system can be obtained, we are glad to say that we have been successful in instituting a new association, known as the 'Association of Visitors of London Prisons.' This association, which, under the able direction of its chairman, Mr. Haldane Porter, has already done much valuable work in supervising the cases of young prisoners of the class we are describing on their discharge from Bedford Prison into the London district, will direct its efforts specially to the Borstal cases; and it is hoped that the close observation that will be kept on the working of the scheme by the prison authorities, with the evidence which this association will be able to afford of the eventual destiny of these cases after discharge, will, together, supply most valuable and interesting data, by which public opinion will be able to judge whether the results of the system, as a new means for the prevention of crime, are so good that what is now being tried only as an experiment and in a small area, should be made of universal application."

LEGAL NEWS.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. E. THOMAS EDMONDS BESLEY, K.C. He was the son of Mr. Thomas Besley, and, after acting for some time as a parliamentary reporter, was called to the bar in 1859. He practised at the Central Criminal Court, and on the Home and South-Eastern circuits, and in 1892 was appointed Recorder of Bury St. Edmunds. At the County of London Sessions this week the chairman expressed on behalf of himself, Sir W. H. Quayle Jones, Sir Harry Poland, K.C., and other members of the court, their sorrow at Mr. Besley's death, and Mr. Grain, on behalf of the bar, said that Mr. Besley "was a good and fair fighter, sometimes almost too strenuous in court, but out of court he was one of the most genial and kind-hearted of men. He made his own way, and he rose to a very high position in his profession."

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. A. E. GUY PRITCHARD, solicitor, of 13, Temple-street, Birmingham, has been appointed Clerk to the Justices of the Yardley Petty Sessional Division of Worcestershire. Mr. Pritchard was admitted in 1887.

INFORMATION REQUIRED.

Mr. JAMES RITCHIE BOYD.—Parties who may have in their possession any Testamentary Writings or other Papers of the late Mr. James Ritchie Boyd, retired Indian Banker, sometime of the Devonshire Club, London, and who latterly resided at Philip's Royal Hotel, Bridge of Allan, and at Fraser's Hotel, Dalmally, are requested to communicate immediately with Messrs. Graham, Johnston, & Fleming, W.S., 4, Albyn-place, Edinburgh.

CHANGES IN PARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTIONS.

JAMES FRANCIS RICHARDSON and ROBERT COOK, solicitors (George Richardson, Son, & Cook), Manchester. Sept. 16. [Gazette, Sept. 24.]

GENERAL.

The death is announced of Mr. Herbert Manson Swift, late chief clerk of the Privy Council Office and deputy clerk of the Council. He was an official at the Privy Council Office from 1882 until his retirement in 1894.

It is stated in Dublin that Mr. George White, K.C., the Irish Solicitor-General, will succeed to the seat on the Irish Judicial Bench rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Justice Murphy. The Solicitor-Generalship will, it is also stated, be filled either by Mr. Campbell, K.C., or Mr. O'Shaughnessy, K.C.

A man who had been convicted of stealing a small amount was, says the *Central Law Journal*, brought into court for sentence. He looked very sad and hopeless, and the court was much moved by his contrite appearance. "Have you ever been sentenced to imprisonment?" the judge asked. "Never! Never!" exclaimed the prisoner, bursting into tears. "Don't cry, don't cry," said the judge, consolingly; "you are going to be now."

Over a year ago, says the London correspondent of the *Yorkshire Post*, the Bar Council called attention to the imperfect condition of the Westminster and other metropolitan county court buildings, but no action has been taken by the authorities. Westminster County Court stands on the site once occupied by Slaughter's Coffee House—a favourite resort more than 100 years ago. The lease has just fallen in, and it is to be hoped in fixing on new premises the Lord Chancellor will obtain the consent of the Treasury to their being made convenient and suitable. There is scarcely a county court in London in which it is possible for counsel, solicitors, and clients to enter the court in comfort, so great is the rush of the general public on the narrow doors. Witnesses are totally unprovided for. The new Borough Councils might very well give assistance in securing large and healthier courts.

Not to everybody, says the *Globe*, is law a luxury. There are persons who pay no more for legal assistance than for medical advice, and that is nothing at all. The "Legal Dispensary" is an institution which appears to be growing in popularity. One of the prominent features of the Oxford Settlement in Canning Town is "The Poor Man's Lawyer," which gave legal help to no fewer than 2,600 persons in 1899. The department is open once a week, and the barristers and solicitors engaged in the gratuitous work spend a busy evening in examining their impecunious clients, in writing letters, and in preparing the necessary steps to litigation. If they decide that an applicant has a good cause of action, they place within his reach the benefits of litigation *in formid pauperis*. Similar help is given at Toynbee Hall and at several other institutions of the same kind, and even at the headquarters of the Salvation Army there is "A

Poor Man's Lawyer," upon whose legal learning the needy members are taught to rely.

Mr. Plowden, the well-known metropolitan police magistrate, says the *St. James's Gazette*, tells with great enjoyment an incident which occurred before Mr. Baron Bramwell at the Stafford Assizes. Mr. Plowden says: "I was briefed to defend a man for stealing a horse, and as it was the only defence I had, I had no idea of not making the most of it. Unfortunately the prisoner was arraigned at a moment when I was out of court, and for some reason best known to himself he pleaded guilty. I appealed privately to the learned judge that the prisoner might be allowed to withdraw his plea, and after some demur he consented. The trial took place, and I addressed the jury with fervour for my client, and then the learned judge summed up, much in these words: 'Gentlemen of the jury, the prisoner is indicted for stealing a horse. He has been arraigned on that charge, and has pleaded guilty. Now his counsel says he is not guilty. Gentlemen, it is for you to say which you believe; only bear this in mind, if you have any doubt, that the prisoner was there, and the learned counsel was not!' Mr. Plowden adds: "It is needless to say what the verdict was."

Mr. Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court of the United States, recently remarked to a correspondent of the *New York Evening Post* that "It is a matter of serious regret and concern to this court that the practice of oral argument appears to be falling into disuse. The idea seems to have become general among members of the bar that we prefer arguments presented in the form of written briefs. Such is not the case. There are many times when nothing can take the place of the personal presentation. Briefs are well enough in their way, but it very often happens that the real point upon which a case turns may be overlooked in a brief, while an oral argument may serve to bring it home to the court. A special emphasis, a striking simile may throw new light on an intricate problem, and perhaps reverse a judgment in the mind of the court." In commenting on this, the *American Law Review* says: "The Supreme Court of the United States have always set high value upon oral argument, and difficult cases are often ordered down for re-argument by that court. Two hours on a side are allowed for argument, and in cases of great importance the time is extended. During the argument the judges frequently ask questions, tending to clear doubts in their minds. It is a pleasure to listen to a good argument in the Supreme Court. The fretfulness and impatience of argument which are discovered in some other appellate courts does not exist there at all."

THE PROPERTY MART.

SALES OF THE ENSUING WEEK.

Oct. 3.—Messrs. H. E. FOSTER & CRANFIELD, at the Mart, at 2:

REVERSIONS:

To One-seventh and to One-fifth of Two-sevenths of Freehold Property at Tadcaster, Yorks, value £3,050; gentleman aged 77. Solicitors, Messrs. Chapman & Co., London.
To Trust Funds, value £1,150, in Railway and Colonial Government Stocks; lady aged 55. Solicitors, Messrs. Redfern & Hunt, London.
To One-fourth of a Trust Estate, producing £433 per annum, of Freeholds and Leases; lady aged 65. Solicitor, Sam Wells Page, Esq., Wolverhampton.

To One-sixth of a Trust Fund, producing £374 per annum, in Consols and Freeholds at Brighton; gentleman aged 71. Solicitors, Messrs. Slaney & Cook, London.

REVENDEDARY INTEREST in One-third of a Residuary Estate, producing £375 per annum, in Freeholds and Leases at Manchester; gentleman aged 40. Solicitors, Messrs. Savory, Pryor, & Blagden, London.

POLICIES for £550, £300, £200, £100, £50. Solicitors, Messrs. H. C. Coote & Ball, London.

BREWERY SHARES, &c. Solicitors, Messrs. C. W. Brown & Aylen, London.

(See advertisements, this week, back page.)

RESULT OF SALE.

Messrs. C. C. & T. Moors sold at the Auction Mart, on Thursday last, the Freehold Residence, "Saxonyburn," Earlswood-grove, Forest Gate, for £1,000, and the Leasehold Residence, "Mountain Ash," 114, Brooke-road, Stoke Newington, for £750. A Freehold House in St. Ann's-road, Mile End, realized £350, and one in Nicholl-street, Haggerston, £240, while two Leases in Derby-place, Old Ford, fetched £490. The total was £3,290.

WINDING UP NOTICES.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Sept. 20.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

CITY WORKMEN'S LODGING HOUSE CO., LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Oct. 31, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Arthur Stonex, 22, St. Mary's gate, Manchester. Scholfield, Manchester, solicitor for Liquidator.

KERVEL & BENT, LIMITED.—Petition for winding up, presented Sept. 11, directed to be heard before the Vacation Judge, at the Royal Courts of Justice, on Oct. 9. Sizer, Threadneedle st., solicitor for petitioners. Notice of appearing must reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct. 9.

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Sept. 24.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

BENKA PETROLEUM CO., LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Oct. 31, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to William Smith, 7, King st., Cheapside.

BURNHAM INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Nov. 9, to send their names and addresses, and particulars of their debts or claims, to Mr. James White, 71, Waverley rd, Redland, Bristol. Barnett & Leonard, Bristol, solicitors for the liquidator.

DRARNE AND DOVE STEEL CO., LIMITED.—Petition for winding up, presented Sept. 18, directed to be heard Oct. 30. Raphael & Co., 89, Moorgate st., solicitors for the petitioner. Notice of appearing must reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct. 29.

NUMBER 1 DERBY HOTEL LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO., LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Nov. 8, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Joseph Greenwood, Market chmrs, Blackburn rd, Accrington.

WARNING TO INTENDING HOUSE PURCHASERS AND LESSEES.—Before purchasing or renting a house have the Sanitary Arrangements thoroughly Tested and Reported upon by an Expert from The Sanitary Engineering Co. (H. Carter, C.E., Manager), 65, Victoria-street, Westminster. Fee quoted on receipt of full particulars. Established 25 years. Telegrams, "Sanitation," London. Telephone, "No. 316 Westminster."—[ADVT.]

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Sept. 20.

- BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.**

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Sept. 30.
RECEIVING ORDERS.

BATES, THOMAS EDWARD Braintree, Essex, Hotel Manager Chelmsford Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16

BATTERSBY, F. BWARD, Sheffield, Cycle Repairer Sheffield Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 18

BEECH, CHARLES, Cleethorpes, General Dealer Great Grimsby Pet Sept 14 Ord Sept 14

BERRIE, G. W., Rhyl, Flint, Auctioneers Bangor Ord sept 16

BLACKBURN, WILLIAM SEDGWICK, Bradford, Toy Merchant Bradford Pet Sept 14 Ord Sept 16

BOWEN, JEREMIAH, Aber, nr Caerphilly, Glam, Builder Pontypridd Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16

BULLOCK, ZILLAH, Southend on Sea, Tobacconist Chelmsford Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16

BURROWS, G. P., Twickenham Brentford Pet July 6 Ord Sept 17

CARTWRIGHT, JAMES, Highbury, Auctioneers High Court Pet July 5 Ord Sept 16

COLLYER, WILLIAM KNIGHT, West Haddon, Northampton, Builder Northampton Pet Aug 28 Ord Sept 14

CRICKMER, CHARLES JAMES, Albert rd, Regent's pk High Court Pet Aug 27 Ord Sept 18

DALLES, JOHN HANSDLEY, and THOMAS WEEKES, Elstree, Herts, Engineers Barnet Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17

DAVIES, MARGARET JANE, Aberdare, Glam, Grocer Aberdare Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 18

EVANS, JOHN JOHN, Ystalyfera, Glam, Monumental Mason Aberavon Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 18

FELSTEAD, RICHARD, Little Earl st, Shaftesbury av, Fruterier High Court Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 18

FORBES, CHARLES DOYLEY, Stoke by Nayland, Suffolk Pet Sept 5 Ord Sept 17

FUR, FRANK, Hitchin, Herts, Carpenter Luton Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16

HIGGINS, FREDERICK, Andenshaw, nr Manchester, Farmer Wrexham Pet Sept 2 Ord Sept 16

HOBSON, RICHARD, Armley, Leeds Commercial Traveller Leeds Pet Sept 14 Ord Sept 14

JENNINGS, JOHN EDWARD Bingley, Yorks, Butcher Bradford Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16

JOHNSON, TOM, Carlisle, Accountant Carlisle Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17

KING, WILLIAM THOMAS, Brighton, Van Tilt Maker Brighton Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17

LEMON, HARLAND, Chancery In, Public Entertainer High Court Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17

MCDOKEY, JENNIE E, Claverton st, South Belgrave, High Court Pet Aug 29 Ord Sept 18

MOORE, PERCY, Bramshott, Hants, Wheelwright Portsmouth Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17

MORGAN, THOMAS, Taff's Well, Glam, Butcher Pontypridd Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 18

MONTLOCK, STEPH, Hotel Cecil, Strand, Portrait Painter, Painter High Court Pet Jan 17 Ord Sept 18

NICHOLAS, CHARLES, jun, Sunbury, Cattie Droyer Kingston, Surrey Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17

NOBLE, GEORGE, and WILLIAM WALLIS NOBLE, Peterborough, Coachbuilders Peterborough Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16

PARKER, JOHN, Bradford, Cemetery Registrar Bradford Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 18

PERKINS, JOHN, Northampton, Shoe Manufacturer Northampton Pet Aug 27 Ord Sept 14

RASEY, HENRY, Loveridge rd, Sandsbury, Glass Merchant High Court Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 16

SALMON, WILLIAM, St Martin's Moors, Salop, Labourer Wrexham Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16

SHIRE, ALBERT, Hampton, Builder High Court Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17

WHITEBY, THOMAS, Wellington, Cycle Agent Northampton Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 18

WILSON, HARRY, Wolverhampton Wolverhampton Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 18

Amended notice substituted for that published in the London Gazette of July 26:

LOMAS, WALTER, St Anne's on the Sea, Lancs, Draper Preston Pet June 29 Ord July 23
Amended notice substituted for that published in the London Gazette of Sept 3:

EDWARDS, CHARLES HENRY, and CHARLES EDWARD WAKELIN, Aston, Birmingham, Grocers Birmingham Pet aug 16 Ord Aug 29
Amended notice substituted for those published in the London Gazettes of Sept 6 and 10:

OPENSHAW, EDWIN BRIGHT, Pendleton, nr Manchester, Meat Salesman Pet April 18 Ord Sept 4

FIRST MEETINGS.

ABRAHAM, MENDLE, Burnley, Painter Sept 27 at 12 Off Rec. 14, Chapel st, Preston

BLACKBURN, WILLIAM SEDGWICK, Bradford, Toy Merchant Oct 1 at 11 Off Rec. 31, Manor row, Bradford

CARTWRIGHT, JAMES, Highbury, Auctioneers Oct 1 at 11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st

COOPER, THOMAS, Bromley, Dairymen Sept 27 at 12.30 2s, Railway app, London Bridge

COVEN, JOSEPH, St Yarmouth, Commercial Clerk Sept 27 at 12 Off Rec. 8, King st, Norwich

CRICKMER, CHARLES JAMES, Albert rd, Regent's pk Sept 27 at 12 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st

FORD, HAROLD, Chorlton cum Hardy, Lancs, Paint Merchant Sept 27 at 3 Off Rec. 4, Byrom st, Manchester

FRANKE, ARTHUR BALCHIN, Esher, Surrey, Stockbroker Sept 21 at 11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st

FYEY, THOMAS C, Horncastle Sept 30 at 12 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st

GEDDIE, JOSEPH RICHARD, Dover, Boot Manufacturer Sept 27 at 3.30 Metropole Hotel, Dover

HAYWARD, FRANK DUDLEY, Balham, Engineer Sept 30 at 12 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st

HIBBERD, THOMAS, Chiswick, Printer Sept 30 at 11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st

HILDITCH, FRANK, Nantwich, Carrier Sept 27 at 10.30 Royal Hotel, Crewe

HILL, WILLIAM THOMAS, Pembroke Dock, Licensed Victualler Sept 28 at 11 Off Rec. 4, Queen st, Carmarthen

HOBSON, RICHARD, Ampley, Leeds, Commercial Traveller Sept 27 at 11 Off Rec. 22, Park row, Leeds

JENNINGS, JOHN EDWARD, Bingley, Yorks, Butcher Sept 30 at 11 Off Rec. 31, Manor row, Bradford

JONES, GEORGE HENRY, Rochdale, Bullier Oct 1 at 11.15 Townhall, Rochdale

KENNETH, JOHN, Canterbury, Nurseryman Sept 27 at 11 Off Rec. 68, Castle st, Canterbury

LANE, HENRY, Earl Shilton, Leicester Sept 27 at 12 Off Rec. 1, Barrage st, Leicester

LOXTON, ERNEST ROBERT, Broadway, Worcester Sept 30 at 11.30 45, Openhagen st, Worcester

LYNN & SON, J. B., Camberwell rd, Printers Sept 27 at 12 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st

MOORE, PERCY, Bramshott, Hants, Wheelwright Sept 27 at 3 Off Rec. Cambridge June, High st, Portsmouth

MOWIE, A., Twickenham Sept 27 at 12 Off Rec. 95, Temple chmrs, Temple av

OSBORN, CHARLES EDWARD, Morecambe, Stationer Sept 27 at 11.30 Off Rec. 14, Chapel st, Preston

PEARL & CO., E., Commercial st, Spitalfields, Clothiers Sept 30 at 11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st

PERKINS, JOHN, Northampton, Shoe Manufacturer Sept 28 at 11.30 Off Rec. 32, Bridge st, Northampton

PLANT, GEORGE, Mitcham, Builder Sept 27 at 11.30 24, Railway app, London Bridge

RICHARDS, TIMOTHY, Canton, Cardiff Sept 30 at 12 Off Rec. 51, Alexandra rd, Swansea

RITTON, RUPERT HARRY, North Berwick, Dairy Proprietor Oct 2 at 11 Off Rec. 8, Albert rd, Middlesbrough

SHARPLES, JAMES, Wellington, Salop, General Stonemason Oct 2 at 11.30 County Court Office, Madeley

WOOLMAN, THOMAS, Sedley, nr Manchester, Builder Sept 27 at 2.30 Off Rec. 4, Byrom st, Manchester

WEATTEN, THOMAS, Snaregate, Kent, Saep Dipper Oct 8 at 3 County Court Office, 24, Cambridge rd, Hastings

ADJUDICATIONS.

BATES, THOMAS EDWARD, Braintree, Essex, Hotel Manager Chelmsford Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16

BATTERSBY, EDWARD, Sheffield, Cycle Repairer Sheffield Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 18

BEECH, CHARLES, Cleethorpes, General Dealer Great Grimsby Pet Sept 14 Ord Sept 14

BLACKBURN, WILLIAM SEDGWICK, Bradford, Toy Merchant Bradford Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16

BOWEN, JEREMIAH, Ab'r, nr Caerphilly, Glam, Builder and Contractor Pontypridd Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16

BULLOCK, ZILLAH, Southend on Sea, Tobacconist Chelmsford Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16

COLLYER, WILLIAM KNIGHT, West Haddon, Northampton, Wheelwright Northampton Pet Aug 28 Ord Sept 16

DAVIES, MARGARET JANE, Aberdare, Glam, Grocer Aberdare Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 18

DUNSTON, JOHN, Bishopston, Somerset, Farmer Bridgwater Pet Sept 9 Ord Sept 16

EVANS, JOHN JOHN, Ystalyfera, Glam, Monumental Mason Neath and Aberavon Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 18

GREEN, JAMES, Horncliffe, Innkeeper Boston Pet Aug 26 Ord Sept 14

HARRIS, THOMAS, Farley, nr Liverpool, Builder Liverpool Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17

HILL, WILLIAM THOMAS, Pembroke Dock, Licensed Victualler Pembroke Dock Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 16

HOBSON, RICHARD, Armley, Leeds, Commercial Traveller Leed Pet Sept 14 Ord Sept 14

JENNINGS, JOHN EDWARD, Bingley, Yorks, Butcher Bradford Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16

JOHNSON, TOM, Carlisle, Accountant Carlisle Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17

KING, WILLIAM THOMAS, Brighton, Van Tilt Maker Brighton Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17

MILES, FREDERICK GEORGE, Redenhall, Norfolk, Farmer Ipswich Pet July 5 Ord Sept 17

MORGAN, THOMAS, Taff's Well, Glam, Butcher Pontypridd Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 18

NELSON, JOHN, Hunstanton, Builder King's Lynn Pet Aug 14 Ord Sept 17

NICHOLAS, CHARLES, jun, Sunbury, Cattie Droyer Kingston, Surrey Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17

NOBLE, GEORGE, and WILLIAM WALLIS NOBLE, Peterborough, Coachbuilders Peterborough Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16

PARKER, JOHN, Bradford, Cemetery Registrar Bradford Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 18

PERKINS, JOHN, Northampton, Shoe Manufacturer Northampton Pet Aug 27 Ord Sept 16

PINGSTON, ALBERT BRITAIN, Bristol, Ironmonger Bristol Pet Sept 8 Ord Sept 18

SALMON, WILLIAM, St Martin's Moors, Salop, Labourer Wrexham Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16

SHIRE, ALBERT, Holtham rd, Hampstead, Builder High Court Pet Sept 17 Ord S-p t 17

STEEL, RALPH, Longton, Staffs, Common Brewer Longton Pet Sept 6 Ord Sept 17

STICKELLS, JOSEPH, Limehouse, Brassfounder High Court Pet Aug 3 Ord Sept 18

WHITEBY, THOMAS, Wellington, Cycle Agent Northampton Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16

WILSON, HARRY, Wolverhampton Wolverhampton Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 18

Amended notice substituted for that published in the London Gazette of Sept 10:

OPENSHAW, EDWIN BRIGHT, Pendleton, nr Manchester, Meat Salesman Manchester Pet April 18 Ord Sept 7
Amended notice substituted for that published in the London Gazette of Sept 13:

ALLEN, BERTH, Walton, Liverpool, Watchmaker Liverpool Pet Sept 7 Ord Sept 10

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Sept. 24.
RECEIVING ORDERS.

ADAMSON, ADA, Pocklington, Yorks, Grocer Oct 3 at 12.30 Off Rec. 28, Stonegate, York

BATTENSBY, EDWARD, Sheffield, Cycle Repairer Oct 3 at 11.30 Off Rec. 1, Figures in shield, Bradford

BEACROFT, CHARLES, Dawlish, Devon, Licensed Victualler Oct 3 at 10.30 Off Rec. 13, Belford circus, Exeter

COLLYER, WILLIAM KNIGHT, Haddon, Northampton, Builder Oct 3 at 12.15 High st, Martyn Tyddi

BULLOCK, ZILLAH, Southend on Sea, Tobacconist Oct 1 at 3.30 Temple chmrs, Temple av

CLACK, WILLIAM COURTEIX HOWARD, Moreton Hampstead, Devon Oct 3 at 10.30 Off Rec. 13, Bedlam circus, Exeter

EDWARDS, CHARLES HENRY, and CHARLES EDWARD WAKELIN, Aston, Birmingham, Grocers Oct 2 at 11.15 Corporation st, Birmingham

ESMAN, GEORGE, Kettering, Northampton, Boot Manufacturer Oct 1 at 3 George Hotel, Kettering

EVANS, JOHN JOHN, Ystalyfera, Glam, Monumental Mason Oct 2 at 12 Off Rec. 31, Alexandra rd, Swansea

FELSTEAD, RICHARD, Little Earl st, Shaftesbury av, Fruterier Oct 1 at 12 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st

FORBES, CHARLES D'OTTY, Stoke by Nayland, Suffolk Oct 3 at 11 Japs Hotel, Colchester

GOLDMAN, ANNIE, Scarborough, Lodging House Keeper Oct 1 at 2.30 7a Newborough, Scarborough

GREEN, JAMES, Horncliffe, Lincs, Innkeeper Oct 3 at 11 Off Rec. 4 and 6, West st, Boston

GREEN, JOHN ROBERT, Nottingham, Veterinary Surgeon Oct 1 at 12 Off Rec. 4, Castle pl, Park st, Nottingham

HART, SUSAN, Harragoe, Lodging House Keeper Oct 1 at 11.15 Off Rec. 28, Stonegate, York

HOLMES, W. E., Hampstead rd, Estate Agent Oct 3 at 11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st

HOSKING, HARRIET, Newport, Mon, Boot Dealer Oct 4 at 12 Off Rec. 26, Westgate chmrs, Newport, Mon

JEPSON, MARGARET, Wigan Oct 3 at 3 Off Rec. Exchange st, Bolton

JONES, WILLIAM WYNNE, Poultney with Fearnhead, Warrington, Railway Clerk Oct 3 at 2.30 Off Rec. 4, Byrom st, Manchester

KING, WILLIAM THOMAS, Brighton, Van Tilt Maker Oct 1 at 10.30 Off Rec. 4, Pavilion bridge, Brighton

LEWIS, WILLIAM CHARLES Rock Ferry, Dental Mechanic Oct 2 at 12 Off Rec. 35 Victoria st, Liverpool

MCDOKEY, JENNIE E, South Belgrave Oct 2 at 11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st

LEMON, HARLAND, Chancery In, Public Entertainer Oct 1 at 11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st

MASTERS, CHARLES, Birmingham, Baker Oct 3 at 12 174.
 CORPORATI N.S., Birmingham
 MORTLOCK, ETHEL, Hotel Cecil, Strand, Portrait Painter Oct 2 at 12 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st.
 NOBLE, GEORGE, and WILLIAM WALLACE NOBLE, Peterborough, Coachbuilders Oct 1 at 12 Law Courts, Peterborough
 PARKER, JOHN, Bradford, Cemetery Registrar Oct 2 at 11 Off Rec. 31, Manor row, Bradford
 PRITCHETT, JOHN THOMAS, Bedford, Restaurant Proprietor Oct 2 at 3.30 C B Halliley, Solicitor, Mill st, Bedford
 RIDER, THOMAS, Halifax, Salesman Oct 2 at 3 Off Rec, Town Hall chamber, Halifax
 BOWLANDS, JOSEPH, Aston, Birmingham, Grocer Oct 3 at 11 174, Corporation st, Birmingham
 SALMON, WILLIAM, St Martin's Moors, Salop, Labourer Oct 1 at 10.30 The Priory, Wrexham
 SAWERS, COLLIN, Liverpool, Merchant Oct 2 at 2 Off Rec, 35 Victoria st, Liverpool
 SHEPHERD, WILLIAM, Ashbourne, Derby, Railway Guard Oct 1 at 12 Off Rec 47, Full st, Derby
 SHERWIN, WILLIAM, Clowne, Derby, General Dealer Oct 3 at 12 Off Rec, Fivegate in, Shiffield
 STEVENSON, WILLIAM SHILLABEER, Barnsley, Newton Ferrers, Devon, Builder Oct 2 at 11 6, Atheneum ter, Plymouth
 SUCKLING, ALFRED CHARLTON, Birmingham, Stone Beer Manufacturer Oct 4 at 11 174, Corporation st, Birmingham
 WARWICK, JOHN BENNETT, Plymouth, Baker Oct 1 at 11 6, Atheneum ter, Plymouth

ADJUDICATIONS.

ABBOTT, SAM, Leicester, Innkeeper Leicester Pet Aug 30 Ord Sept 18
 ABAMON, ADA, Pocklington, York, Grocer York Pet Sept 20 Ord Sept 20
 ATKINSON, HENRY, Nelson, Lancs, Brick Manufacturer Birley Pet Sept 19 Ord Sept 19
 BAILEY, J. HARVEY, Clement's st, Financial Agent High Court Pet July 29 Ord Sept 21
 BATTONE, WILLIAM THOMAS, Birmingham, Boot Dealer Birmingham Pet Sept 13 Ord Sept 19
 BLISS, EDWARD, Dorking, Staffs, Blacksmith Walsall Pet Sept 20 Ord Sept 20
 BURGESS, JOHN, Dunstable, or Luton, Commission Agent Luton Pet Aug 60 Ord Sept 19
 CARTWRIGHT, JAMES, Highbury, Auctioneer High Court Pet July 5 Ord Sept 21
 COOPER, THOMAS, Bromley, Dairymen Croydon Pet Sept 11 Ord Sept 18
 DENISON, THOMAS, GEORGE ELLIS, North Tawton, Devon, Commercial Traveller Plymouth Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 18
 EDWARDS, CHARLES HENRY, and CHARLES EDWARD WAKELIN ASTON, Birmingham, Grocer Birmingham Pet Aug 16 Ord Sept 19
 FESTLESTAD, RICHARD, Little Earl st, Shaftesbury av, Shropshire, High Court Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 21
 FINE, FRANK, Lancaster rd, Hitchin, Hertford, Carpenter Luton Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 20
 GAMBLES, SAMUEL LEVINE, THOMAS NODDER, and WILLIAM JAMES NORRIS, Sheffield, Electroplaters Sheffield Pet Aug 31 Ord Sept 20

GRIMSHAW, HUGH, GEORGE GRIMSHAW, and FREDERICK GRIMSHAW, Macclesfield, Silk Manufacturers Macclesfield Pet Sept 19 Ord Sept 19
 HALIFAX, A. J., West st, London Fields, Piano Dealer High Court Pet July 25 Ord Sept 19
 HANDBRAVES, AUBREY, Brynmawr, Carmarthen, Butcher Carmarthen Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 18
 HANDBRAVES, WILLIAM THOMAS, Hampstead Heath High Court Pet July 26 Ord Sept 21
 HART, SUSAN, Harrogate, Lodging house Keeper York Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 18
 HAYWARD, FRANK DUDLEY, Balham, Civil Engineer High Court Pet May 30 Ord Sept 20
 HEAP, SAMUEL, Newhall, Derby, Miner Burton on Trent Pet Sept 29 Ord Sept 20
 HOMFRAY, WATKIN, Upper Grosvenor st, High Court Pet Jan 24 Ord Sept 20
 JOHNSON, ALFRED, Manchester, Jeweller Manchester Pet Aug 15 Ord Sept 19
 JOHNSON, WILLIAM, Kingston upon Hull, Master Mariner Kingston upon Hull Pet Sept 19 Ord Sept 19
 JONES, WILLIAM, WINNIE, Poulton with Fearnhead, nr Warrington, Railway Clerk Warrington Pet Sept 19 Ord Sept 19
 KIRKE, EDWIN, Porchester news, Bayswater, Horse Dealer High Court Pet Aug 14 Ord Sept 19
 KNIGHT, ERNEST C, Hampshire Heath High Court Pet July 26 Ord Sept 21
 LOOF, THOMAS, East Ruston, Norfolk, Schoolmaster Norwich Pet Sept 20 Ord Sept 20
 LUMSDEN, CARLOS B, Arlington st, Piccadilly, Barrister at Law High Court Pet June 20 Ord Sept 19
 MERCE, ARTHUR JAMES, Brook Green High Court Pet Aug 25 Ord Sept 21
 MOORE, PERCY, Bramshott, Hants, Wheelwright Portsmouth Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 19
 MORRIS, ERNEST, Hotfield, Bristol, Grocer Bristol Pet Sept 13 Ord Sept 20
 PARKINS, THOMAS, Salford, Chemist Salford Pet Sept 20 Ord Sept 20
 PORT, GEORGE, Leeds, Kent, Blacksmith Maidstone Pet Sept 21 Ord Sept 21
 PROFFITT, WILLIAM GEORGE, Bootle, Draper Liverpool Pet Sept 20 Ord Sept 20
 PURSEY, ALBERT JOHN, Kinston, nr Thornbury, Glos, Farmer Bristol Pet Sept 12 Ord Sept 19
 RABY, HENRY, Bromesbury, Glass Merchant High Court Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16
 RIDGE, THOMAS, Halifax, Salesman Halifax Pet Sept 19 Ord Sept 19
 SMITH, JAMES, Birkenhead, Coal Merchant Birkenhead Pet Sept 20 Ord Sept 20
 TADMAN, JOHN, Cottenham, Saddler Kingston upon Hull Pet Sept 30 Ord Sept 20
 WALTERS, THOMAS, Carmarthen, Greengrocer Carmarthen Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 18
 WHITEHOUSE, SAMUEL, Deepdells, Staffs, Boat Steerer Dudley Pet Sept 19 Ord Sept 19
 YORK, JOSEPH, Church Gresley, Derby, Colliery Bankerman Burton on Trent Pet Sept 21 Ord Sept 21

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 Reversions and Life Interests in Landed or Funded Property or other Securities and Annuities PURCHASED or LOANS granted thereon.
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PATENTS.—Mr. F. W. GOLBY, A.I.M.E., M.S.A., Patent Agent (late of H.M. Patent Office), 32, Chancery-lane, London, W.C. Letters Patent obtained and Registration effected in all parts of the World. Oppositions conducted. Opinions and Searches as to novelty.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—Baker-street Station.—PORTRAIT MODEL OF SIR ALFRED MILNER, High Commissioner of South Africa; PRESIDENT KRUGER; LORD SALISBURY; the Right Hon. Mr. J. CHAMBERLAIN; CAPTAIN DREYFUS; Mr. J. DARLING, Captain of the Australian Team of Cricketers.

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